The Sun.

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Merely Following Precedent.

The United States has a unique position in regard to governments to the south on this continent. Its traditional policy is one of the utmost friendliness to the other American States. For its own primary advantage it practically guarantees them and defends itself under the Monroe Doctrine.

It is natural therefore that the representatives of European Powers in Mexico city should now look to the United States for recognition of the Huerta Government, which has endured since February 18.

As THE SUN showed yesterday, the United States was extremely deliberate in giving official recognition to the Diaz Government, the strongest, most stable and most brilliant that this generation has seen in Mexico. DIAZ was a provisional President. The United States did not recognize him until nearly a year and a half after he so declared himself and nearly a year after Germany had recognized him. The United States took time for deliberation. Its obligations to Mexico, to European Powers and to itself justified this deliberation, however punctilious or excessive it may appear in the light of history.

In the matter of precedent, then, the Wilson Administration has followed, not created.

If, in view of all the circumstances and interests, the time has come for the Administration to recognize the Huerta Government; if it be true that by delaying longer it would encourage rebellion and endanger not merely the hope of Mexico for a stable régime but the property and lives of Americans and Europeans in Mexico; if the hour has come when the Huerta Government, no matter what its origin, is the best or only means of order and safety, there is no reason why HUERTA should not be recognized. In recognizing him the Administration will be but following the example of its predecessors.

The alarm in some quarters and in others the criticism of the Administration's Mexican policy seem alike superfluous. There is a time to recognize and a time not to recognize. If the time has come for HUERTA a little sooner than it came for the elder DIAZ, there will be no reversal of policy in such a decision. In these matters the State Department plays a waiting game. Apparently it has now waited long enough. It can now act with advantage.

Possibly it is not too much to assume that the approaching conference between Mr. WILSON and the American Ambassador at Mexico city will settle this delicate question and determine what, after and before all, is a matter of fact.

Renominate Mayor Gaynor!

The succinct and moderate statement of WILLIAM J. GAYNOR'S record as Mayor of New York, put forward this morning over the signatures of a representative body of business and professional men, is as convincing as it is temperate. It epitomizes with success the arguments in favor of this enlightened action, and as it sets them forth they must appeal to all disinterested voters as convincing.

Let it be observed that these supporters of Mr. GAYNOR appeal only to his acts and policies in urging his candidacy. They make no attempt to elevate him by lowering others. They recite some of the most conspicuous and far reaching reforms that he has instituted, reforms far transcending the obligations laid on him by statute or precedent, reforms the inception of which lies in his own ideal of administrative probity and efficiency. They point to a story of accomplished regeneration, not to a promise of improvement, and they say to every voter whose desire is for non-partisan business conduct of the city government, "If you want what you say you want, this is your opportunity to get it."

No man can deny the facts so briefly enumerated in this weighty call to the side of real progress and living reform. Mayor GAYNOR has disregarded parties and factions in his appointments. No man has been dismissed from public service because of his politics. He has cleared the civil service of the last vestige of "pull" in the naming of men for jobs. He has not worked for popularity, for renomination, for promotion to another office. He has devoted his energy, amazing in quantity and quality, to the care of the business interests of New York, laboring night and day for the protection and improvement of the city.

Had WILLIAM J. GAYNOR done otherwise, had he spent his time in building a machine, in placating politicians, in ingratiating himself with leaders, would there exist to-day in any man's mind a doubt as to his renomination? It lay within his power to erect a Gaynor organization that could have demanded of politicians, and made its word heard above all their bickerings and jealousies. The path was open to him, and he refused to walk in it.

Instead, Mr. GAYNOR has spent himself in the service of the public. He has scorned his opportunities for personal aggrandizement, and given the benefit of them to the citizens and residents of New York, to whose advantage it will work for years to come. He has neglected to build for himself, while erecting an edifice of sound and honest administration for all the residents of all the boroughs. Are the friends and beneficiaries of good government so weak, so blind, so dead to their own interests they will fail to make themselves heeded in an intelligent effort for their own self-preservation and the promotion of upright business management of city affairs?

Mr. Bryan.

On the whole, nobody, or hardly anybody, in these United States dislikes Mr. BRYAN. Whatever his opinions or his vagaries, he has the nature or the art to please.

We dare say that the Hon. ALTON B. PARKER would vote for Mr. BRYAN as a trustee of a Chautauqua association or anything as good.

Mr. BRYAN has an exceptional place in the confidence and good will of the community. Probably there are millions of people who deride the Sacred Ratio and all paramount or unparamounted issues that the Lincoln of Lincoln, Neb., has ever gathered in his opulent bosom, and yet they like him.

Not every shift is honest thrift. Be he spoiled child of the Democracy or the flower of statesmanlike wisdom, Mr. BRYAN holds a post which has been the just ambition and reward of some of the noblest intellects in American politics.

With no ill nature, with the kindliest feeling for this old friend, may we not suggest that Mr. WILSON wants his presence, not his absence; that Mr. BRYAN would consult his own dignity better by being Secretary of State, by not withdrawing the benefit of his experience from Mr. WILSON, by living, if necessary, on the meagre stipend of $12,000 a year, so common among "the producing classes" of this age?

Good Tidings for Smokers.

Tobacco smoking is not so pernicious in its consequences as the average man is inclined to believe. Those who regard the weed with affection are not infrequently disturbed by tirades against its immoderate use or by the solicitude of anxious relatives regarding its more or less deleterious influence on body and mind. It may be comforting to the reader who smokes to learn that THE SUN'S view has received scientific confirmation from a source that is absolutely trustworthy, since it involves large pecuniary interests.

At the January meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Officers in London "Tobacco as a Contributing Factor to Untimely Death" was discussed by Dr. HORACE G. TURNEY, who treated the subject from the smoker's standpoint. He brought out the interesting fact that when one looks back upon the array of causes of untimely death reviewed by life insurance examiners, tobacco as a morbific agent does not strike one as awe inspiring. Tobacco may at times cause neuritis and does aggravate neuralgia as well as migraine, obstinate headache, but it seems to be only a contributing cause in the diseases of the nervous system. Excessive indulgence in tobacco is charged with producing intermittent pulse, but that nicotine may cause or contribute to arteriosclerosis, hardening of the arteries, as is often asserted by the alarmists, is unproved.

Professor EAS and others have demonstrated, however, that a certain nervous disease technically termed intermittent tingling, the chief manifestation of which is pain in the feet on walking, is often traceable to excessive smoking. Although nicotine lowers the blood pressure temporarily, the effect of tobacco excess is in the long run to raise it.

After alluding to several other untoward results of tobacco abuse, Dr. TURNEY concludes:

"There is not much evidence that the habit of smoking can be convicted of any serious effect on the mortality tables, and one must confess to a feeling rather of surprise that the lifelong absorption of so potent a drug as nicotine by so large a proportion of the male population should not be accompanied by more obvious results in serious injury to the heart than appears to be the case."

A physician of half a century's observation and reading insists that he has but once felt justified in assigning tobacco smoking as a cause of death, directly or indirectly, and in this case it was combined with alcoholic intemperance. This statement derives greater significance, since it emanates from a non-smoker. It is his deliberate conviction that the calming effect of a smoke saves the wear and tear of nerve vitality incidental to modern life to an insufficiently appreciated extent, and that those who for any reason are prejudiced against the use of tobacco may well hesitate and obtain more positive data regarding its alleged harmfulness before they deprive any one of the comfort and joy he appears to receive from the weed. Excessive indulgence in tobacco is reprehensible and in the main injurious, but it is doubtful if any other habitual indulgence presents so few definitely harmful results as does the tobacco habit.

Let the Constitution Live.

Among the jewels cast before a public incapable of apprizing them at their true worth, Farmer MARTINE of happy New Jersey contributes this great confession and stirring thought:

"I know my bill will be opposed on the old, old excuse that 'it is not constitutional.' But I will fight for it. As between the Constitution and humanity I am for humanity, and this is drawn in the interest of humanity and not of the Constitution."

Let the Constitution beware! Humanity, flocking unanimously under the banner of Senator MARTINE, will have none of it. Incidentally his bill, whether constitutional or not, aims at a good purpose: the prohibition of private bands of armed men, ostensibly employed to perform the functions of the State in maintaining order, protecting property and preserving life. Several States have similar enactments on their books, which will not be repealed while Homestead lives in popular memory.

Under the circumstances, will not Senator MARTINE grant a respite to the Constitution?

As to Swapping Horses in the Middle of the Stream.

Between its enormous commitments to great improvements, such as the new subway system and the imperatively demanded and just begun port improvements, and its precarious financial condition, consequent on the disturbed state of the money market and its own former recklessness and extravagance, the city of New York will need the most expert and cautious management for the next ten years to maintain its credit and to complete the public works on which it is embarked. How can this be better attained than by continuing in office the men who have so notably served it since 1909, so far as their services may be obtained?

Of the members of the Board of Estimate who were elected to office in 1909 these remain in office:

The Mayor.
The Comptroller.
The President of Richmond.
The President of The Bronx.
The President of Manhattan.

Mr. MITCHEL, who was elected President of the Aldermen, has accepted a Federal job; Mr. STEERS, former President of Brooklyn, has returned to the bench; the Presidency of Queens has changed hands, certainly not to the injury of that odorous subdivision. But the backbone of the administration elected four years ago remains in service to-day, in no degree deficient in calcium phosphate, a constituent of admitted desirability in any spinal column.

Why should not the individuals who now remain in office of those chosen in 1909 constitute the ticket for honest men to vote in their respective boroughs this fall? To complete a ticket already well filled would involve a task considerably less intricate than the composition of an entirely new list. Its election would be a much less difficult task than the election of a new ticket. The individuals composing it, installed in their offices for another term, would bring to the service of the city the ripe experience of four years, the habit of efficient cooperation, and establish a continuity of policy the desirability of which must be patent to every voter not blinded by partisanship or warped by personal animosity.

The incumbents of the offices whose renomination a truly non-partisan interest in good government strongly urges are:

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR. GEORGE CROMWELL.
W. A. PRENDERGAST. CYRUS C. MILLER.
GEORGE MCANENY.

Each of these men has given to the city faithful and enlightened performance of his duties. They have worked together for common objects with a salutary degree of contention, flowing from dissimilarity of temperament and education. They have striven in different ways for a common object. There has been no suggestion that any of them was the puppet, the mouthpiece, the creature of any other. They have not hesitated to disagree with one another. None has been so unintelligent as to refuse his best efforts for the accomplishment of any proper project because the methods adopted by his colleagues did not in every particular square with his conception of the best that could be devised.

In the deliberations that have been held by these men there has been a refreshing minimum of obstinacy, coupled with a wholesome frankness of expressed opinion. Since the control of the city has been in their keeping there has been no hint of secret understandings, selfish alliances, hidden motives or improper influences working in the dark and proclaiming themselves in associations inexplicable or disreputable. Certainly no Board of Estimate since the creation of the present city has been so free from pothouse politics and all that it implies as the body over which Mr. GAYNOR presides.

In the administration of their offices these men have displayed the same characteristics that have marked their cooperation in the Board of Estimate. The Mayor's power of appointment has been exercised with notable disregard for parties, factions and personalities. His function of supervision has been utilized to further progress toward economy and efficiency, not only in the things that attract public notice immediately but in the frequently more important details that on account of their intricacy and non-sensationalism pass uncelebrated.

As Comptroller Mr. PRENDERGAST has introduced and extended reforms of the highest significance. The recognition of his work has been so general that it needs no recitation. Some of his friends have made the mistake of asserting too much in his behalf. The distribution of historical credit marks need not concern us. Mr. PRENDERGAST has done well, and that suffices.

The others in this gallery of praiseworthy public servants stand in the same honorable situation. They have earned credit in their concerted acts, and have displayed the qualities of firmness, decision and prevision in their individual exertions. Why should they be disturbed because for four years they have been increasingly useful?

Never before has New York had greater need for independence, experience, candor and probity in its officers. Never before has it been blessed with officers more generously endowed with these qualities. Never before has it had better opportunity to maintain so high a level of administration. The city is to-day, financially and economically, in a position of greatest difficulty. Should it not entrust its affairs to men accustomed to their management, familiar with their details and equipped to direct them by the guideposts of honesty and sustained high purpose?

The cause of woman should be notably advanced by the deliberate endangering of the lives of subordinate employees of the British post office. The mailing of bombs betokens a courage as great as the intelligence that suggests it.

If it costs $25 to wear a skirt slit to the knee in Richmond, Va., what will be the price of an appearance in one of the shadow costumes with which Paris is preparing to favor us?

Divorce is difficult in England—except when your son happens to be a Cabinet Minister.

So METZ and GROUT are unknown in the infant class.

The eminent TYRUS COBB has again been suspended from the ball field. He is a Georgian of temperament.

Hot wave unabated at Kansas.—*Headline.*

Forever float the scarlet polls of VICTOR MURDOCK and WALTER ROSCOE STUBBS!

Whether the widow of Police Captain WALSH is entitled to any benefits from the funds of associations to which he belonged we do not know. Organizations of policemen are fearfully and wonderfully made, and their rules are their own. The difficulties she is having bring up once more a scandal to which we have made frequent reference—the existence of these secret orders among city employees, who should be prohibited from membership in associations of this kind. These bodies of men exist to increase the power of their members within and without the police force, to protect them from the results of their misdeeds, to curb the authority of the executive officers, and generally to put the man above the job. Every one of them should be broken up, and the complete authority to end their history should lie in the hand of the Commissioner.

LUDWIG, AN IRISHMAN.

How Moll Pitcher's Father May Have Borne a German Name.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of July 1 there is a letter on the editorial page signed "Lancaster," written at Lancaster, Pa., on June 29, in reference to Molly Pitcher of Revolutionary fame, in which the writer says among other things:

The plain facts are that Molly's father was one John George Ludwig. How is that for Irish? He came to this country from the Palatinate on the lower Rhine. How is that for Irish? He settled in Mercer county, New Jersey, near Trenton. His daughter Mary was born there October 13, 1754.

I do not know that he is right in saying that her father's name was Ludwig, but even if it were it does not follow that the father was not Irish. Did "Lancaster" ever hear of a noted concert singer named William Ludwig, an Irishman, who has visited this country several times in recent years and toured it on the professional stage?

Or did he ever hear of a certain Dr. Rapp, who wrote a book about the Germans and Swedes who settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary war, in which he gives a list of 30,000 immigrants; that after he published the first edition of his book he found in the community houses or monasteries of certain economic religious societies of Germans in Pennsylvania letters written from Limerick, Ireland, and that on making a special trip of investigation to Ireland he learned, and so stated in a later edition of his book, that a large part of the County Limerick is still settled by people with distinctively German names, who are the descendants of religious refugees from the Palatinate, kinsmen alike of Palatinate refugees in Pennsylvania and in the Mohawk Valley, in the State of New York?

Catholic Ireland, persecuted itself, was always liberal to religious refugees, whether Huguenots from France or Palatines from Germany.

In New York city there are numerous representatives of these Limerick Palatines, such as Coen and Brickelmaiers.

NEW YORK, July 16. R. J. M.

Income Proportions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As to proportionate income tax, it seems to me the criterion of fairness is not uniform percentage but comparison of remainders.

Tax a man with $1,000,000 at 1 per cent. and he pays $10,000. Tax a man with $100,000 1 per cent. and he pays $1,000. Tax a man with $1,000 1 per cent. and he gives up $10.

The man who has a million survives the tax with $990,000; the man who had $100,000 gets away with $99,000; but the little thousand dollar fellow has only $990 left. Ten dollars is more to him than $10,000 is to the man with a million.

Let the million pay more than its mathematical share, say $100,000. Let the $100,000 pay just its pro rata amount, $1,000, and let the thousand pay less than its cold percentage, say only $1. Everybody not in dire poverty should pay something, even if it is less than the Government's expense in collecting; but mathematics is not the key to equitable distribution of the burden. FAIR PLAY.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 16.

Oasis of Cream Upon Pelions of Pie.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent "Pie and Ice Cream" says in THE SUN this morning that most people imagine that apple pie is the only pie to eat ice cream with. I do not agree with him, though I hope his pie and ice cream will. Down at the buffet lunch room where I eat the majority of the patrons order huckleberry and blackberry pie when in season and they all admit that these two kinds of pie go best with ice cream. Furthermore it seems to me that this pie and ice cream stunt, pie a la mode, is the best thing in the world to develop indigestion. T. VAN W.

FLATBUSH, July 16.

Ocean View.

Knicker—There isn't any ocean view from the piazza.

Proprietor—They will never find that out; it is full of bridge tables.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Inquiries Inspired by Ambassador Page's Stump Speech.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The speech of Ambassador Page at the American Society's banquet in London on July 4, of which brief extracts were previously cabled to this side and which was printed in full in THE SUN of July 14, was thoroughly typical of the current propaganda against established ideas of the social order.

He declared that "the incalculable business energy of the American people had carried everything before it and bent government more and more to its own use, so that government came more and more to give special privileges to special classes and a generation grew up in the United States that thought this use of government inevitable and even normal; and the great rush of prosperity seemed to justify this loss of our old time governmental and social ideal," &c.

Will the time ever come when orators like Mr. Page give us something definite instead of mere declamation like the foregoing? Just where in the laws of our country are special privileges given to special classes? The present tariff laws are perhaps most commonly quoted as an instance of this abuse; but the tariff system was meant, openly, as an endeavor to give pecuniary advantages to the country through the medium of the receipt of these advantages in the first instance by manufacturing and producing interests.

For better or for worse this system is now approaching an end. The people have decided with a good deal of unanimity that tariff duties shall be reduced to a minimum. The Republican party in the last election stood for this about as strongly as the Democratic party did.

Mr. Page speaks of "speculation in necessaries of life" as another instance of an enthronement of privilege. But it is a speculation that is open to everybody, and investigation of scientific students in France, in England, in Germany, as well as in our own country, in the last hundred years of civilized life has shown that all this speculation, instead of heightening the cost of the necessaries of life, lowers it and fulfils a useful function in the process of economic distribution of necessities.

The question again recurs of what does this "privilege" in the country, that is so vigorously denounced, really consist? It seems to many of us that if there is any privilege it is that enjoyed by the laboring classes rather than by wealthy and well to do people.

Do not labor organizations enjoy, in plain sight of all men, a practical immunity in many directions from the operations of laws that bind other people in the community? Is not the incidence of taxation so arranged pretty nearly all over the country that it falls on the rich rather than the poor?

What sort of a privilege is it which allows of an exemption in a Federal income tax of incomes under $4,000?

The effort of a large political following in the country in the last ten years has been to place the burden of the expenses of government upon the shoulders of wealthy people rather than to disperse its burdens equally upon the whole people. Why will not Mr. Page and others like him frankly confess that the real trouble that is at work in our life in the United States to-day is a jealousy of wealth as such that has in fact always been current in our national society but has in the last decade been fanned to a flame by yellow journalism?

Of course it is to be admitted that the feeling here described is part of a world-wide effort, proceeding from the mass of people, conscious of their political power, to make those who have been successful in life's battle assume the labors and dangers also of those who have not been successful. If one is to credit a mere superficial observation of the course of affairs, a great share of the inhabitants of the civilized countries of the globe are at the moment engaged in an effort to get something for nothing; that is to say, to make other people bear the expenses of their own living, which is on a constantly increasing scale of comfort and luxury. ECONOMICUS.

NEW YORK, July 16.

THE SISTER MAN.

He Is Easily Distinguished From the Unfortunate Man Sisterless.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You can tell a sister man every time. From his boyhood the man with a sister comes more or less under her influence. Daily association with her tends to improve his manners; and if he is anything like the right sort of boy she is proud of him and she helps him all she can.

A good sister counsels her brother. She teaches him neatness and a proper care for his personal appearance; she tells him what things are in good taste and what outre; she instils politeness into him not only by example but by precept. Many a sister thus watches over her brother with constant care as well as pride. Few men realize the debt they owe to their sisters.

At home the sister man has met the girls who have come to see his sister there, and thus he has early acquired ease in girls' society.

By this time he has come to be able calmly to fasten a lady's glove or to tie her shoe, things that the bashful, sisterless man would never dream of trying to do.

In fact the sister man has now come to be quite at home in girls' company everywhere; you can't mistake him. His love for his sister makes him toward all girls the soul of chivalry. SISTER.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 16.

OBERAMMERGAU.

Passion Play Village Restored to Its Proper Place on the Political Map.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I read with great interest the article in THE SUN of July 13 on the "Passion Play at Oberammergau." Permit me to state, however, that the village of Oberammergau is not situated in Switzerland; it belongs, politically and naturally, to Germany. Its population speaks a dialect entirely different from that in Switzerland; there is quite a distance to the Swiss frontier. The famous little village of about 1,600 inhabitants is situated in the province of Upper Bavaria, near Munich, the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, which in its turn is one of the German Federal States.

OTTO W. FUHRMANN.

BROOKLYN, July 16.

The Terrible Vengeance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Goldwin Smith, writing at a time when the demand in England was that suffrage be extended to widows and spinsters but not to married women, said:

"That they [the suffragists] have confidence in the justice and affection of men their present appeal, as has been said before, shows; for it is from man's free will that they must expect the cession of the suffrage; some of them, it is true, threaten society with a terrible vengeance if their petition is not heard, but they are powerless to effect their threats. * * * Let them appear as a separate interest in the political arena, and they will, like every other separate interest, awaken an antagonism which does not now exist."

In England they have resorted to the "terrible vengeance." Goldwin Smith forecast two decades in advance the varying effect of "militant" suffragism and the sane campaign we see on this side of the water. SILAS BENT.

CHICAGO, July 14.

A Mere American Girl.

She doesn't ape the Gibson pose,
She doesn't talk French through her nose,
She doesn't puff a cigarette,
She doesn't drink, she doesn't bet,
She doesn't—credit it or not—
She doesn't dance the turkey trot,
She doesn't seem the heroine
(She doesn't) which best sellers hymn,
She is—she's rare, I'm much afraid—
A living, human, modest maid!

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

TAXING COTTON FUTURES.

A Defence of the Exchange and of Speculative Dealings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* An amendment has been added to the tariff bill providing for a tax of one-tenth of one cent a pound, or 50 cents a bale, on all cotton sold for future delivery on which the actual cotton is not delivered. The Senate committee asserts that this will give the farmer a higher price for his cotton, as it will minimize speculation on the exchanges.

In reality it will not only minimize speculation on the exchanges but it will prevent speculation there entirely.

However, where this measure will prevent a little speculation on the exchanges it will cause a great deal more speculation by the American spinners.

The American spinner often sells his goods on contract months in advance, but at the same time hedges by buying future contracts on one of the cotton exchanges. In this way the fluctuations in the market, no matter how violent, cannot affect him. But with such a heavy tax to pay he would no longer hedge in futures and would therefore become a speculator.

If the price went up he would have to stand the difference between the selling price of his goods and the price at which he buys his raw material. If it went down, of course, he would make a profit.

As most of the business done on the exchanges is hedging by mills, it is easy to see that a perfectly legitimate business would be greatly injured simply to prevent a little speculation.

As for the farmer, he will never receive as high a price for his cotton without the exchanges as he does with them. Under present conditions every farmer can find a ready market for almost any amount of cotton he may wish to sell and can obtain a fair price for it through the exchanges.

Through the exchanges the supply and demand of the entire world is satisfied and the price is regulated accordingly. No man, or group of men, can keep the price either up or down for any length of time when supply and demand conditions are adverse.

Without the exchanges the farmer will have no ready market for his cotton and will have to accept the price that the spinner or merchant wants to give him. As the spinner will have no hedging market and may thereby incur great loss he will make it up in part by giving the farmer as little as possible for his cotton.

The speculator in cotton is really very valuable, although very few outside of the business or Wall Street think so. For example when a large crop is made or in time of panic when an enormous amount of cotton is thrown on the market in one week or even a day those who have sold short buy in and other speculators go long or buy futures and thereby prevent a very serious decline, which would be sure to occur without them.

On the other hand when only a small crop is made and the market goes up those who have bought cotton futures for speculation sell out and others sell short, thereby preventing unreasonably high priced cotton.

It is easy to see how valuable the cotton exchanges really are to the country; and why the Government should tax them out of existence is hard to understand, especially when every merchant and spinner and producer in the business is protesting against it. R. D.

NEW YORK, July 16.

WHO THE PEOPLE ARE.

California's Government Really Popular, Not by One Sex.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have not seen Miss Chittenden's report except the extracts made in the public press, but it seems to me that Miss Chittenden and indeed some of our good suffrage friends have lost the point when they say that this legislation and that legislation was passed by the women.

The whole suffrage argument is not that when suffrage is granted government will be by women, and indeed if it were the argument would be quite as absurd as is the condition which we suffragists are trying, successfully, to remedy, namely, a government by men alone. If Miss Chittenden and our other friends will stop to consider for a moment they will realize that the government of California is now a government of the people and not sex divided. Men and women in California are doing things together; men and women in California are the people, and whether we find certain laws there to be good or bad is aside from the point in this particular instance. That they have been put upon the statute books by the people is the vital thing to consider. They may have been initiated by either men or women, but that they have been finally voted upon, judged and passed by men and women together, constituting in California the people, is important. It would be better to say the people of California since women have been enfranchised have done thus and so than to say "California women may well be proud of the laws that they have passed," because the women of California without the men could not in any sense have passed very many laws.

Those of us who believe in true democracy and the direct rule of the people are suffragists for two reasons:

We believe the women of the country to be as much the people as the men and therefore entitled to a voice in its management, and

We desire to get the woman's point of view as a broadening influence and a measure of leaven that our understanding may be broadened and our vision of those things that need to be done extended.

NEW YORK, July 16. R. C. BEADLE.

The Growth of Tolerance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I saw the Orangemen's parade yesterday, and a fine, healthy body of men they were.

I also saw their parade in the year 1871, when they had to be protected, I believe, by members of five regiments of soldiers and hundreds of policemen.

Yesterday they had no protection, and apparently needed none, thus showing what wonderful progress this city has made in education and opposition to religious prejudice during the last forty years.

One of their flags was decorated with the words "Liberty in Religion," which indicates that the old enmity between the Irish Protestants and Catholics is fast becoming a thing of the past, never, it is hoped, to be revived, at least in this country INGOMAR.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Courtesy in the Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A recent newspaper article stated that the first ship to enter the Panama Canal would be an American ship. I venture to take the liberty of suggesting that as a mark of courtesy, consideration and tact a French ship should be the first one to enter the Panama Canal. The canal had its origin with the French people and they should share with us the glory of its completion. LOUIS C. TETARD.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The Tables Turned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* From Chicago comes the word: A speck of enamel from a patient's tooth flew into a dentist's eye while he was drilling, and it cost him the sight of the eye.

Every one will sympathize with the unhappy wight; but every one who ever sat in the chair of torture, thinking only of the accursed profession apart from individualities, will murmur thiss, the novelists of the day would have it despite the non-sibilant constitution of the word: "R-r-revenge!"

And every one will feel ten degrees cooler.

NEW YORK, July 15. DENT.

The Complete Angleress.

Knicker—Where are my fishing flies?

Mrs. Knicker—I swatted them, dear.

IMPORTERS STORING TO SAVE MILLIONS

Bonded Warehouses Filled With Goods; Held for Expected Low Tariff.

DUTIES ABOUT $35,000,000

Merchandise to Be Hurriedly Sold When Congress Acts: Retailers Cautious.

Imports amounting to more than $70,000,000 are stored in the bonded warehouses of New York waiting for the reduction of duties in the proposed tariff law. On July 1 the merchandise in bond amounted to only $64,000,000. It is estimated that by the time the new tariff law goes into effect the total will be more than $100,000,000.

The manner in which importers are seeking to take advantage of the expected reduction in the tariff after the bill now before Congress is passed is shown by the fact that on July 1, 1912, the amount of goods in bond in this city was about $45,000,000. The importers are storing up the goods and are taking out of bond only enough to fill orders that come in from day to day. As a result the fifty-six big bonded warehouses in the city are being packed with imports of almost every description from practically every other country in the world, all waiting for Uncle Sam's new tariff law.

It is figured that the aggregate amount of duties on the goods in warehouses at present would be about $35,000,000. That, however, is only a rough guess. With so many different articles and the wide variety of import taxes it is almost impossible to get at the accurate figures.

Prospect of Saving Millions.

The imports are going into bond because the Senate tariff measure provides that all goods entered without payment of duty and under bond shall be subjected to the duties of the new law.

The importance of waiting for the enactment of the proposed law is shown by schedules in the Underwood bill that already has passed the House. On high grade woollens the present duty of 90 per cent. is expected to be cut to 35 per cent. There will be big reductions on other goods and in many instances articles now taxed will be admitted free.

There are in bond in this city nearly 200,000 tons of sugar. The Bush Terminal Company has 250,000 bags of coffee. The New York Dock Company has 65,000 tons of sugar and 800,000 bags of coffee in storage. Its warehouses, with a capacity of 81,000,000 cubic feet, are reported almost jammed full of imports.

A round of the different bonded warehouses shows that almost every shipping port in the world has contributed to the wealth of goods now under bond. China and Japan are reported to have sent millions of dollars in silks, bamboos and teas. The East Indies and Turkey have shipped spices, cocoanut oil, rugs, carpets and shawls.

Retailers Cautious in Buying.

From Germany, France and England have come textile fabrics, knit goods, glassware and pottery. From Italy have come olive oil, canned goods and spaghetti. Australia has sent a great amount of raw wool.

The moment the tariff measure becomes a law there will be a rush on the part of importers to take the goods out of bond and ship them to retailers throughout the country. It is conceded generally that retailers are not carrying heavy stocks because they realize it would be unprofitable to load up with goods when the same articles can be bought in a few months at a much lower price. They will stock up when the new tariff law goes into effect.

When the goods are taken out of bond it is regarded as likely that railroads and coastwise vessels will be taxed to their capacity to carry away the goods.

PEKIN POST FOR REINSCH.

Wisconsin Professor Said to Be Considering the Offer.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Prof. Paul Samuel Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin has been selected by President Wilson to-day to be American Minister to China according to reliable statements here.

It is believed that the post was tendered to Prof. Reinsch by the President when the professor called to-day at the White House by request.

Prof. Reinsch is said to be considering the offer.

Prof. Reinsch was born in Milwaukee on June 10, 1869. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1892 and remained there to take the degrees of bachelor of laws and doctor of philosophy. He also studied in Berlin, Rome and Paris. He was appointed assistant professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin in 1899 and since 1901 he has been a full professor.

He has been a prolific writer on Oriental, American and South American topics in his field and has published many books. Among them are "The Common Law in the Early American Colonies," "World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation," "Intellectual Currents in the Far East" and "International Unions."

Dr. Reinsch has been a delegate to several international conventions, including the third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 and the fourth conference at Buenos Ayres in 1910. In 1910 he was Roosevelt exchange professor at the universities of Berlin and Leipsic. His books have been translated into Japanese, Chinese, Spanish and German.

DR. STUCK DRAGGED TO VICTORY.

Archdeacon Collapsed Before Reaching Summit of Mt. McKinley.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—Archdeacon Hudson Stuck of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose party was the first to reach the summit of Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, collapsed just before the climb was finished and had to be dragged by his companions to the summit.

This information regarding the ascent was brought here to-day by George Leroy, an Alaska newspaper writer. The Archdeacon was revived quickly, an American flag, made from a white handkerchief, a red cord from a mission box and a blue handkerchief was planted at the mountain's top.